1: Holmberg--39 [4] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 273, 527, 533, 562

"Like the men, the women too have their drinking feasts, but these do not usually terminate as roughly as those of the men. In five of these feasts which I observed, singing was the prominent feature apart from the drinking and smoking. Although the women accused each other of having had sexual relations with one another's husbands, most of them had reached such an intoxicated condition by the time these accusations were made that they were placed in their hammocks to sleep it off.

In only one instance did I observe mixed drinking. This involved three old women and their husbands and brothers. On this occasion, however, only a few calabashes of mead were available, and the party was not organized in any way."

1: Holmberg--43 [3] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 562, 854

"Young children are carried by the mother in a sling which is slung around her shoulder. The baby sits in the sling with its legs astride her hip. When marching in the forest a man may sometimes relieve a woman in carrying the children, but he will never enter camp carrying 'female possessions.' "

1: Holmberg--43 [4] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 224, 484, 562

"On the march the men, with their bows and arrows over their shoulders, go ahead of the women. If game is sighted they temporarily drop their loads and give chase. By the time the next camping place is reached, they have generally killed some animals for the evening meal."

1: Holmberg--45[2] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 535, 562

"The women perform a ring dance similar to that of the men, except that they do not link their arms in the same fashion and do not stamp the ground with such force with their feet. In forming the dance circle women place their arms around the necks of the participants next to them, and their body movements consist of waddling around in a circle counterclockwise, with hips swaying, to the accompaniment of the songs. The women's dance begins with the same song as that of the men. It is sung over and over in unison, after which a leader breaks in with an impromptu chant, the phrases of which are repeated after her by the other dancers. On the whole, the women dance less often then [sic] the men."

1: Holmberg--49 [2] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 352, 562, 595

"Family life centers not in a separate dwelling but around the hammocks of the husband and wife, which are hung in the communal dwelling of the band. Each monogamous family generally occupies two hammocks; one is for the man and the other for his wife and children. In polygynous families the wives occupy separate hammocks, which are placed with reference to the hammock of the husband according to their status in the family hierarchy. The first wife usually occupies the position to the right of the husband; the second, to the left; the third, at his head; the fourth, at his feet. Between these hammocks lie the family hearths or fires upon which the cooking is done. Since the distance between the hammocks is seldom greater than 3 feet, a nuclear family, if monogamous, rarely occupies a space greater than 8 feet square. Within this hang the calabashes of water, the baskets of food, and all other family possessions."

1: Holmberg--59 [2] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 462, 562

"It is difficult to generalize as to the status of women. Although they are dominated by the men, it can hardly be said that women occupy a position much inferior to that of the men when one considers the conditions under which this society exists. During childhood there is no noticeable preferential treatment of boys. On the basis of the sex division of labor the men do as much or more work than the women. Hunting is exclusively a task of the men, while collecting and agriculture are joint pursuits of both men and women. Women enjoy about the same privileges as men. They get as much or more food to eat, and they enjoy the same sexual freedom. They are not restricted from holding drinking feasts and dances, nor from participation in bloodletting ceremonies. After marriage, moreover, women continue to live with their parents and to enjoy the latters' protection."

1: Holmberg--62 [2] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 578, 152, 562, 837

"Quarrels over sex can hardly be divorced from those over food. In this respect men seldom express aggression against other men who have seduced their wives but center it on their adulterous wives. Women, on the other hand, express little aggression against their adulterous husbands but channel it against the women who have caused their husbands to err. Women are thus believed to be the cause of most sexual disputes. Women may chide their husbands for being unfaithful, but the fact that the man always respond with more violent accusations that the women are unfaithful usually settles the dispute before it culminates in a violent end."

1: Holmberg--79 [6] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 562, 593, 857

"Sibling rivalry does not seem to be intense. If a quarrel breaks out between siblings, parents almost always take the part of the younger child. There seems, in fact, to be a clear recognition by the Siriono that the younger a child the less responsible he is for his acts. As between sisters and brothers, there seems to be a slight preference in the treatment of boys, though this is scarcely noticeable until puberty. Generally speaking, however, boys receive more food and less discipline than girls."

1: Holmberg--84-85 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 517, 562

"The life of a woman is equally harsh, drab, and concerned with basic necessities of life. While a woman's position is little inferior to that of a man, the obligation of bringing her children to maturity leaves little time for rest. She enjoys even less respite from labor than her husband. Her recreation is derived principally from the gossip and [85] quarreling that occur around the fireside, when she is performing the routine household tasks that must be done each day. While she enjoys about the same privileges as her husband, the perennial presence of young children often prevents her from participation in the recreational activities that do exist."